

fund, \$100,000; undivided profits, \$44,448.45; National bank notes outstanding, \$45,000; individual deposits, subject to check, \$29,576.50; demand certificates of deposit, \$844,235.50; cash, \$6,000.01; cashiers' checks, \$17,779.92; United States deposits, \$108,000.00; deposits of United States disbursing officers, \$108,000.00; due to other National banks, \$14,402.97; due to State banks and bankers, \$73,578.75; \$174,567.75; notes and bills rediscounted, \$51,127.38; bills payable, \$68,000. Total, \$2,313,153.30.

The doors of the Bank of Commerce were not open this morning. This was not unexpected, as the bank was owned by the Depauw and C. W. Depauw, and because the National Bank of Commerce was organized as an insurance company in 1882, with the National Bank of Commerce as its regular incorporated as a bank. It has a capital stock of \$200,000, of which the Depauw estate, Mrs. C. W. Depauw, owned nearly three-fourths. The estate is worth \$2,000,000, and the stockholders are liable for twice the amount of their stock. C. W. Depauw made an assignment to the National Bank of Commerce, but John W. Ray, the vice-president, has had the management. The bank's assets, taken from the books this morning, show that the loans and discounts amounted to \$554,458.92; real estate, \$42,402.01; cash, \$15,520.55; due from other banks, \$17,853.52; total, \$242,235.97. The liabilities are: stock, \$200,000; surplus, \$10,107.82; due to depositors, \$122,534.24; due banks, \$232,430.77; total, \$464,122.87.

At nearly all the banks there were depositors drawing out their money today, but there was no sustained run down in any except the Farmers' Bank. This is regarded as one of the soundest and most conservative financial institutions in the West. It is a private bank, organized in 1869, and is owned by J. Fletcher, who is both millionaire. The last statement of the bank showed about \$300,000 of cash on hand, and a surplus of \$100,000. It was in the condition this morning that this bank should be subjected to the severest run.

#### A CRITICAL DAY IN LOUISVILLE.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL, THE LOUISVILLE DEPOSIT AND THE FOURTH NATIONAL SUSPEND.

Louisville, July 25.—This will prove a memorable day in the financial history of Louisville. At 10 o'clock this morning the Merchants' National Bank posted a notice of suspension and half an hour later the failure of the Louisville Deposit Bank was announced.

By this time there were runs upon half a dozen banks in the city. They all stood the pressure except one—the Fourth National—which closed its doors in the Board of Trade building at 1 o'clock. At that hour the excitement was running high and every one of half a dozen banks was crowded with depositors, who were in line waiting their turn with the paying-teller.

The first failure of the present crisis was that of the Kentucky National bank, on Saturday. Then came the Louisville city National Bank on Monday. The failure of the Merchants' National today was caused by the withdrawals of country banks and country depositors. The Louisville Deposit was the only bank in the city not a member of the Clearing House Association, and in its time of need none of the other banks would give it any assistance. The suspension of the Fourth National was a steady pulling out of deposits. It was changed into a run after the suspension of the Kentucky National last Saturday and the run continued Monday and Tuesday and until all the funds were exhausted today.

The failures are not considered bad ones. Depositors in the two National banks will be paid in full and the loss to stockholders will not be more than 50 per cent in either.

The Merchants' National Bank is capitalized at \$500,000 and J. H. Lindner is president. The Louisville Deposit Bank is capitalized at \$100,000 and has a surplus of \$35,000. George Davis is president. The Louisville Deposit Bank has a capital of \$300,000 and a surplus of \$10,128. Moses Schwartz is president.

#### OTHER BANK TROUBLES.

OHIO AND WISCONSIN INSTITUTIONS CLOSE—QUEEN CITY OF BUFFALO TO RESUME.

Toledo, July 25.—The Farmers' National Bank of Findlay, Ohio, closed its doors at noon today. No statement has been given out as yet. No excitement prevails, and the other three banks in the place are prepared for any emergency that may follow. In Cleveland, Wis., the Taylor County Bank, owned by Hartman and Matt, assigned yesterday for the benefit of creditors to E. L. Crumhart. The bank was the depository for county and city funds. Assets are given at \$16,000. Herman Matt, the cashier, has absconded.

Connorsville, Ind., July 25.—The liabilities of the Citizens' Bank, which failed yesterday, are about \$150,000. Mr. Huston's total assets will reach about \$100,000. He holds more than enough collateral to liquidate the total indebtedness of the bank as soon as it can be realized upon.

Manchester, N. H., July 25.—The financial situation is more reassuring today, and the impression among bankers and business men is that the bottom has been reached. There are no runs on any of the banks today, and in several the cashiers report that the deposits exceed the withdrawals.

Buffalo, July 25.—The stockholders of the suspended Queen City Bank held a meeting at noon and decided to resume business with a capital reduced to \$300,000. The bank will reopen in the first week of August. The State Examiner said that he had found the bank in better shape than he reported it three weeks ago. He said the bank was cashed up with a surplus amounting to between \$300,000 and \$400,000, which he thought would be ample to meet any demand which might be made.

#### MEETINGS OF FREE-COINAGE MEN.

Pueblo, Col., July 25.—A large meeting of leading business men to-night adopted resolutions declaring their continued faith in Colorado and the ability and willingness of its people to meet all their obligations; denouncing intemperance language and violent threats; and advocating bimetallic on business principles and for the good of the whole country. The resolutions strongly oppose the substitution of wildcat currency for silver money, and express a belief that if the Government would pay out the silver dollars now in its vaults the people would gladly accept a hundred million of them.

Butte, Mont., July 25.—A large mass-meeting, under the auspices of the House Assembly, Knights of Labor, was held last night. The following resolution was adopted, and telegraphed to Grand Master Workman Powderly by order of the assembly:

"The Knights of Labor and other labor organizations of Butte, Mont., in mass-meeting assembled, earnestly request your presence at the bimetallic convention to be held at Chicago August 1. By so doing we feel that you will be of the greatest assistance to the thousands of our present idle and almost destitute families in the silver producing community of our common country."

Great Falls, Mont., July 25.—At a mass-meeting held here last night resolutions were adopted in favor of the free coinage of silver. There was nothing sensational in the proceedings.

#### PREPARING FOR THE CONVENTION.

Chicago, July 25.—The preliminary meeting of the Silver Convention was held yesterday afternoon in this city. General Warner, president of the Bimetallic League, was in the chair. It was decided that the convention should be held for three days. The first meeting will probably convene in the Recital Hall of the Auditorium on Tuesday, August 1; then a mass-meeting will follow on Tuesday evening at Central Music Hall. On Wednesday evening there will be a monster mass-meeting on the lake front, to which "all laboring men and friends of hard currency are invited." That meeting will be addressed by Congressmen John Davis, of the Knights of Labor of Kansas; Senator Jones, of Nevada, and Senator Peffer, of Kansas. This will be the first grand rally of the silver men east of the silver State before Congress meets. It is intended to make of this open-air meeting on the lake front the greatest demonstration of the silver element in the West since the opening of Congress. An attempt will be made to have present as orators all the great senators and other mouthpieces of the silver element of the West.

#### MORE SILVER PURCHASED.

Washington, July 25.—As a result of counter orders, the Treasury purchased yesterday 167,500 ounces of silver at 80.00 cents an ounce, including the 30,000 ounces announced in yesterday's dispatch. The price of silver in London today shows a slight advance over yesterday's price.

#### WORKMEN SUFFERING FROM HUNGER.

Denver, July 25.—Up to date, 3,700 men have registered as out of employment, and the list is steadily increasing. Means are being taken to furnish employment and provide food for the hungry and destitute. Dean Peck and the Rev. Thomas Uzzell, who have been foremost in this work, announce that on account of the scarcity of relief funds they cannot continue to feed the hungry longer than tomorrow. Meetings are being called to provide means for aid in which Denver's most prominent men, women and children, are in need of immediate aid. Food was distributed at the various missions today. At the Haymarket 500 men and two women were fed. The bill of fare was: Beef soup plentifully filled with the aromatic onion and vegetables, pork and beans, head and water. The crowd was a truly representative one.

live one of laboring men. Their faces and hands were clean and bright, but all had worried looks in their eyes, as if the future was an unknown sea of trouble. At the People's Tabernacle 1,000 men out of work were registered. They were chiefly young men and wanted to go East, the preference for transportation being St. Louis. A few wanted to go to Dakota points.

Boone, Iowa, July 25.—Boone had a visit from 150 Colorado miners yesterday on their way East. They captured the Chicago and Northwestern freight at Council Bluffs and took possession. The railroad company made no effort to eject them, but carried them on. The city authorities were informed that the men were coming, and further, that they were hungry, having had nothing to eat since the day before. Arrangements were promptly made to give them a meal, and when they arrived about 1 o'clock they were fed on the grounds across from the roundhouse. The city authorities had ordered 100 loaves of bread, 100 pounds of bologna sausage, forty pounds of cheese and fifty gallons of coffee. The men were nearly famished. They were an orderly set and took the first train out, the railroad company permitting them to ride.

#### GOVERNOR PENNOYER SPEAKS HIS MIND.

HE DELIVERS A LECTURE ON SILVER TO VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON.

Portland, Oregon, July 25.—Vice-President Stevenson left for his home at 7:30 o'clock this morning. At Salem the Vice-President was welcomed to the State by Governor Penoyer. Notwithstanding that the hour was an early one a great crowd of people was at the station. In welcoming the Vice-President the Governor said:

"No fairer land upon the whole earth is visited by sunlight of heaven than our own Oregon, and yet with all our resources many of our industries are standstill and hundreds of our laboring men without employment and their families are without bread. This condition of affairs is the legitimate result of departure from the financial policy of our fathers, which was made two years ago and which still exists. Believing this, we appeal to you to use your utmost influence to procure a return to the policy of the Government which was successfully followed for eighty years. The simple repeal of the Sherman law, thus leaving our financial system on a gold basis, by the great political party which elected you to the next highest office in the gift of the people, which gained control of the legislative and executive branches of the Government, and which pledged itself to the people in its last National platform to secure, without discriminating against either metal, the coinage and use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, would be a most fitting branch of the good faith which all honorable men would expect to find in the subject of the present, perpetrating it to the unmeasured contempt of the Nation and the world."

Vice-President Stevenson, after expressing a gratefulness for the welcome, said: "In response to the words of the distinguished Executive of this State, I can only say that to the best of my abilities I will endeavor to co-operate with those who, regardless of party, are in view the best interests of the common people of the land."

After breakfast the party was driven about the city, returning at 11 o'clock. The Vice-President reviewed a procession embracing the local, civic and military organizations. The programme this afternoon consisted of a visit to the United States coast defense works. To-night a public reception was held at the hotel.

#### EX-GOVERNOR HAUSER'S VIEWS.

HE HOPES THAT CONGRESS WILL NOT REPEAL THE SHERMAN LAW UNCONDITIONALLY.

Ex-Governor Samuel T. Hauser, of Montana, shrugged his shoulders in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday when a Tribune reporter showed him the dispatch from Butte City announcing a boycott on goods produced by the opponents of silver. "They are friends and neighbors of mine," he said, "and I would rather not be quoted as saying anything about their present or future course of action. I do not wish to be taken into consideration as a silver supporter without adequate legislation favorable to silver would result in the destruction of the silver mining industry and would bear particularly hard upon the miners of Butte City. Silver is produced there in connection with copper, about sixty ounces of silver being assayed to the ton of copper. The copper pays the expenses of mining and the silver represents the profit. Any legislation unfavorable to silver would cut the profits down to a level below paying level that the mining of both copper and silver would have to be stopped. Copper worth from \$30,000,000 to \$55,000,000 is produced in and about Butte City annually, and nearly 1,000,000 is paid in wages to the miners, the rate being \$3.50 a day. The destruction of this industry would create great distress to the families of these miners and would affect other industries by destroying their market."

"You can easily see, then, why the people of Butte City resent the threatened action of the anti-silver men. For my part I do not believe that Congress will repeal the Sherman act unconditionally. The Sherman act is a good law, and it is not fair to let it lie in the dust, suffering on thousands of their fellow countrymen."

St. Louis, July 25.—A prominent banking institution of this city has received a letter from a correspondent in the silver regions who writes, among other things: "I think that the East could do one thing which would do a great deal to conciliate the West. It is simple, and one which all the rest of the world has long since adopted, viz.: To abolish all bills of smaller denomination than one dollar, and to issue only the one dollar bill. If silver were the standard of value, this is done in England, France and Germany. It is done on the Pacific Coast. If the silver dollar is to be the standard of value, the entire body of silver dollar bills should be recalled, and the Government would give us a limited but steady demand for silver for the future. On such a line as this a compromise can be effected which will bring about a repeal of the Sherman law immediately."

#### WOULD THIS SATISFY THE SILVER MEN?

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#### EASTERN COMPANIES SHUTTING DOWN.

Rutland, Vt., July 25.—The Vermont Marble Company has notified its men that wages will be reduced 15 per cent on August 1. The company is the largest marble concern in the world and employs about 2,000 men.

Bufford, N. C., July 25.—The York Mills, at Saco, will shut down on Saturday for two weeks, owing to overproduction.

Fitchburg, Mass., July 25.—Another shut down has come in the closing of the Putnam Tool Company's Works. The company does not know when it will resume. The large Putnam Machine Works are running, however, and the unemployed work of the tool company will be done there.

Boston, July 25.—Mason & Hamlin's organ and piano factory, at Cambridge, has shut down for three weeks, owing to the cash difficulty.

Lehigh, Pa., July 25.—Work at Pilling's shoe factory is being pushed up preparatory to a temporary shut-down, made necessary by the stringency of the money market and the numerous failures in the West, which have cut down the demand for shoes. About 250 employees will be out of work.

Waco, Mass., July 25.—The Otis Company's cotton mill in this town will shut down on Saturday for two weeks, being unable to find a market for their product. The number of hands employed is 1,750 and the pay-roll is \$50,000 a week. The mill is owned by Messrs. Warren, Palmer, Thorndike, Bondville and Three Rivers. It will also curtail production to the same extent as the mill at Concord, N. H., July 25.—Holden's woolen mill at West Concord and Peacock, will suspend operation on Thursday for three weeks, on account of lack of orders.

#### TO EXCLUDE THE 2-12-FRANC PIECE.

Paris, July 25.—France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and Greece have agreed to exclude the two-and-a-half-franc silver piece from the international circulation of the Latin Union.

#### Hood's Cures

When all other preparations fail. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit.

"I am glad to write a few words of commendation of Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills. I have been a great sufferer from Sick Headache."

#### Sick Headache.

After taking six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills, I am cured of this terrible disease. I know Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine I ever took. I don't forget to recommend it.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, indigestion. Try a box. 25c.

"I all my friends and I intend to keep it in my house all the time."

Mrs. H. M. LATIN.  
Blue Valley, N. Y.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, indigestion. Try a box. 25c.

#### ALL THE LIST DECLINES.

#### THE BANK FAILURES DEPRESS PRICES.

#### HEAVY CURRENCY SHIPMENTS TO MILWAUKEE.

#### LOUISVILLE AND OTHER WESTERN POINTS-TROUBLE WITH PHILADELPHIA COLLECTIONS.

Depressing news, to which to attribute further demoralization of the stock market, was not lacking yesterday. On the contrary, it came in with a rush from the sections of the West which have been the recent centers of uncertainty. The morning had shown some encouraging features, among which was the continued buying for London account, and the feeling was reflected in the prices of some stocks. The telegraphic announcement of the failure of the Indianapolis National Bank and the Bank of Commerce, of the same city, and still more the suspension of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance bank of Milwaukee, contributed an element of significance far more effective than recent news of Western financial distress have. Following them came the news of other bank failures, notably of the Louisville Deposit Bank, the Merchants' and the Fourth National of Louisville.

All of the institutions named are in cities from which, with St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati, have come the largest demands for currency. These cities have taken the bulk of the millions which have been shipped in the last four or five days. There is yet no end to this westward movement in sight, though accurate prognostication is as impossible as accurate figures of shipments are unobtainable. The New York banks are sending out currency in response to calls from Western institutions. The continued big balance of currency movement against New York is an unpleasant surprise to the bankers here, who have been hoping that the calls for currency had reached their limit. In the language of the Street, New York has "blown it" the country, and the burden has not lightened yet.

From the cities where banks were failing the calls for money yesterday were flooding the New York banks. The telegraphic news of the New York Bank of Commerce, the Marine and Fire Insurance bank, and the American Exchange Bank, at both institutions, it was said that Mitchell's bank, as the Marine and Fire was usually called, was thought to be one of the strongest in the West, and it had a handsome balance with each of its correspondents yesterday morning. Vice-President Clark, of the American Exchange, said:

"We are entirely at a loss to account for this failure. The Marine and Fire had a balance of \$100,000 with us this morning. This has been reduced today to about \$50,000. If the bank had asked us for assistance we would have given it unhesitatingly."

The Wisconsin Fire and Marine Bank was founded in 1829 by Alexander Mitchell and George Smith. Its original capital was \$100,000, but this was afterward raised to \$500,000. It was founded as a private bank, and has continued as such. The stockholders are, therefore, individually liable for the entire indebtedness of the institution. Alexander Mitchell was its first president, and in the days of "wild-cat" currency it commanded the confidence of the country. When Alexander Mitchell died he left to his son, John L. Mitchell, who is now its president, about \$500,000, and it is supposed that this money was in the banking concern. Its deposits at its last report amounted almost to \$600,000, a figure which is far beyond that of any other bank in the West. It is said that down to yesterday the bank's embarrassment began with the failure of the Schlesinger syndicate.

The correspondents in this city of the Indianapolis National and the Fourth National, of the Merchants' National, of Louisville, the Mercantile National and the Bank of America, of the Louisville Bank of Deposit, the United States National Bank.

#### CHICAGO BANKS HOLD GOOD RESERVES.

Washington, July 25.—The abstract of the condition of National Banks in Chicago, Ill., on July 22 last, shows the reserve to have been 39.03 per cent. The total loans and discounts were \$81,545,000. The total deposits and gold and coin certificates \$12,500,000. The reserve for Detroit was 24.20 and for Minneapolis 27.21 per cent.

#### WHERE CHOLERA PREVAILS.

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#### THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS GROWING WORSE.—DR. YOUNG'S PRECAUTIONS.—DEATHS IN OTHER PLACES.

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"Cholera prevails. Condition is worse. A large number of emigrants are preparing for America. Isolation on shore is impossible. Authorities refuse to permit detention on board. Passengers are transferred from train to ship, and isolation on way impossible."

To this dispatch Dr. Wyman has sent the following answer:

"Refugees of health unless all regulations are complied with. Inform companies full line will be imposed without the bill."

So long as cholera or any other contagious or infectious epidemic disease prevails in Naples or in any other country, unless steamship companies comply with the regulations for safety issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, as these regulations require the erection of barracks or houses in which intending immigrants must be maintained for five days before sailing, and the disinfection of clothing and effects of immigrants, it is not probable that any immigrants from Naples will come to the United States.

Speaking of the matter to-day, Dr. Wyman said: "The facilities for carrying out the Treasury regulations do not exist at Naples, and the bills of health therefore cannot be granted, and ships cannot bring immigrants."

Rome, July 25.—Notwithstanding the official denial by the Italian Government of the reports that cholera had appeared in Italy, it is known that the disease is prevailing in Alessandria, the capital of the province of that name in Piedmont. Many cholera cases have been reported there, and new cases are daily occurring. The disease is not confined to Alessandria, however. Cases are reported in a number of other places in Piedmont.

Athens, July 25.—The Greek consul at Smyrna, Asia Minor, reports that five cases of cholera and two deaths from the disease have occurred there. The Greek government has ordered all vessels arriving from Smyrna to be subjected to an eleven days' quarantine.

Paris, July 25.—A dispatch has been received here from the French consul at Alexandria, Egypt, that the deaths have already reached an average of fifty daily. A genuine panic is prevailing among the inhabitants. The disease is spreading among the European residents, three of whom have died. The total number of deaths is 25, of whom about 12,000 live in the suburbs of the town.

#### A BROADWAY DEALER IN CLOTHING FAILS.

The failure of Henry Bach, wholesale dealer in clothing at No. 737 Broadway, is likely to result in many complications. Elmenhorst & Hirsch have obtained an attachment for \$2,800 in favor of Moses Newberg, and a reply for \$500 in favor of Y. Henry Rothschild & Co. Goldsmith & Doherty have obtained a judgment for \$10,000. The firm of \$100,000, and for Levy Horowitz & Lachowicz \$50,000. Shapira & Adelson have a claim for \$32,000, and Bossut, Pere & Fils, for \$25,000. Mr. Bach has transferred his real estate in One-hundred-and-forty-seventh St., running through to One-hundred-and-forty-eighth St., near West End Ave., to Sarah Strauss, his sister, for \$20,000. The store was closed yesterday. Sheriff's officers being on guard.

A meeting of the creditors of the D. G. Burton Lumber Company, of Mount Vernon, was held at the Grand Union Hotel. About fifty were present. David H. Roberts was chairman. A statement was presented showing liabilities, \$127,443, and assets, \$137,707, of which \$80,000 is in real estate and \$57,707 stock on hand. A settlement was finally decided upon, the company to pay 75 per cent in notes, at six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, secured, and 25 per cent additional in three years, unsecured notes, all notes to bear interest. Mr. Roberts agrees to accept a second mortgage on the real estate of the company, and to assign to W. E. Davis, D. H. Roberts and J. H. Eberlein in trust as security for the payment of the notes.

#### THE REORGANIZATION WILL GO THROUGH.

The plan of reorganization of the National Cordage Company will undoubtedly go through now. At noon yesterday there had been deposited with the United States Trust Company 133,000 shares of the preferred stock of the company out of 200,000 shares, and 43,000 out of 50,000 shares of the common stock. In the afternoon there were enough additional subscriptions made to warrant the reorganization committee's carrying out the plan for putting the company on its feet again which has been published.

#### WORK RESUMED IN SOME PLACES.

Agen, Cal., July 25.—The management of the Monterria silver mine has decided to resume operations and to ship its output to the smelters. It is to be stored, awaiting a more favorable condition of the silver market before it is settled for. About 250 men will get employment.

#### WHEN TRAVELLING.

Whether on pleasure trip or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Pepsin, as it is most pleasantly and effectively used. The Syrup of Pepsin is a most valuable remedy for indigestion, heartburn, flatulence, and all other forms of indigestion. Manufactured by the California Pig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal.

#### Apollinaris

Pure Healthful Agreeable Refreshing

"In World-wide Use."

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

For two weeks, has started up again with about ninety cases, one-half the former number. A cut in wages of 10 per cent has been made.

#### A SURPRISE TO NEW-YORK BANKERS.

THEY HAD CONSIDERED THE MILWAUKEE BANK ONE OF THE "STRONGEST IN THE WEST."

The news of the failure of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, of Milwaukee, came as a great surprise to New-York bankers. Its correspondents in this city were the Hanover National and the American Exchange Banks. At both institutions it was said that Mitchell's bank, as the Marine and Fire was usually called, was thought to be one of the strongest in the West, and it had a handsome balance with each of its correspondents yesterday morning. Vice-President Clark, of the American Exchange, said:

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#### THE DEATH OF HENRY EHRLICH.

Henry Ehrlich, brother of Justice Simon M. Ehrlich, of the City Court, died at 11:30 a. m. yesterday at St. Vincent's Hospital. The cause of death given by the physician was heart failure, brought on by Ehrlich's disease.

Mr. Ehrlich was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital on Monday from the Hotel Imperial, where he lived. It was said that he was insane when he was taken to the hospital, suffering from paresis. He is emphatically denied by Dr. A. C. McDonald, house surgeon at St. Vincent's Hospital. He said that Mr. Ehrlich showed no signs of insanity whatever.

Mr. Ehrlich was well known as a man about town. He was in the liquor business for years, being at one time connected with C. S. Rogers at No. 520 Broadway and at another with Charles R. Osborn at No. 46 Beaver.

#### TO ORGANIZE STATEHOOD CLUBS.

Fort Gibson, I. T., July 25.—It was learned here yesterday through an official source that the statehood convention would be named just after the special session of Congress meets. The proposition, which shows that the commission got to get here by the date set for the statehood meeting at Muskogee, October 1. Statehood clubs are to be organized in every school district of the five tribes, and it is proposed to carry on a vigorous campaign from now until Congress takes action.

#### SEIZED FOR VIOLATING THE CUSTOMS LAWS.

Port Townsend, Wash., July 25.—The schooner E. G. White, of San Francisco, has been seized by a United States man-of-war and ordered to stand in charge of a prize crew for violating the customs laws in transferring a cargo of sealions in Alaskan waters to another vessel without reporting to customs officers.

#### KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS IN GRAND LODGE.